



# Honouliuli Gulch and Associated Sites Special Resource Study

FINAL REPORT SUMMARY



Summer 2015



## DEAR FRIENDS,

We're happy to announce that President Barack Obama designated Honouliuli National Monument by presidential proclamation on February 24, 2015. On March 31, 2015, Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell, together with leaders in Hawai'i, dedicated the site as Hawai'i's newest unit of the national park system.

In addition, the National Park Service is pleased to announce the completion of the *Honouliuli Gulch and Associated Sites Special Resource Study*. The Secretary transmitted the final study to Congress in 2015. This newsletter summarizes the final study report, which includes the NPS determinations about the eligibility of the study area as a unit of the national park system (pp. 7–8), as well as the selected alternative recommended to Congress (pp. 10–13). Comments received on the draft study report during public review in 2014 are reflected in the final study findings and the selected alternative.

This newsletter also contains information about the new national monument (p. 15).

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE SELECTED ALTERNATIVE

The alternative recommended to Congress is the National Park Service Director's most effective and efficient alternative for the long-term protection and public enjoyment of nationally significant resources in Honouliuli Gulch. The selected alternative is alternative B (Honouliuli National Historic Site or National Monument). Some additional refinements have been made to reflect public concerns, to address public access and boundary issues, and to provide for efficient management.

The selected alternative would establish Honouliuli National Historic Site as a new unit of the national park system. Alternatively, a national monument managed by the National Park Service could be established. The national historic site or national monument would include the historic site of the Honouliuli Internment Camp and adjacent lands that provide opportunities for visitor facilities. The National Park Service would preserve the site and interpret the internment of Japanese Americans and European Americans in Hawai'i during World War II in collaboration with partners. The national historic site or monument would be supported by operational capacity at World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument, Pearl Harbor. The National Park Service could respond to requests for technical assistance for the preservation and interpretation of other sites, features, and stories related to internment in Hawai'i during World War II.

Thank you for your involvement in the *Honouliuli Gulch and Associated Sites Special Resource Study*.

## MAHALO, NPS STUDY TEAM

**Front cover:** Barracks and tents at Honouliuli, with the women's internee compound in the background. A portion of the rock wall that is visible behind still stands on the site today. Photo: R. H. Lodge, c. 1945, courtesy Hawai'i's Plantation Village. **Above:** Dedication of Honouliuli National Monument, with Secretary Sally Jewell, March 31, 2015. Photo: Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai'i.

# INTRODUCTION

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The Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2010, Title 1, Section 125 (123 Stat. 2932), October 30, 2009) authorized the National Park Service (NPS) to “conduct a special resource study of the national significance, suitability, and feasibility of including the Honouliuli Gulch and associated sites within the State of Hawai‘i in the National Park System.”

The purpose of this special resource study is to determine whether the Honouliuli Gulch and associated sites in Hawai‘i are eligible to be designated as a unit of the national park system. Through the study process, the NPS identified alternative strategies to manage, protect, or interpret the sites’ resources. The study conveys information to the U.S. Department of the Interior and Congress to aid in determining whether designation of a unit of the national park system is desirable and appropriate.

The study evaluated 17 sites associated with the history of internment in Hawai‘i. In this study, the NPS ascertained the public’s level of interest in nationally recognizing this part of United States history and evaluated whether one or more of the sites would be appropriate for designation as a national park system unit. Cost estimates for operations, acquisition, and development are also included.

Through this study, the National Park Service finds that the Honouliuli Internment Camp property, located in Honouliuli Gulch, is nationally significant, suitable, feasible, and appropriate for NPS management. This document identifies the selection of the most effective and efficient alternative (“the selected alternative”) and the basis for a determination that completion of the study results in no associated significant impacts on the human environment.

## Study Sites

The list of 17 sites evaluated in the study was developed based on information obtained through personal interviews, declassified documents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Department of Justice, military files, newspapers, photographs, and numerous books and essays. The University of Hawai‘i, Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai‘i, and Trans-Sierran Archaeological Research provided information about internment sites in Hawai‘i. Site visits by the study team were conducted where possible to determine current conditions and integrity of the sites.

The sites evaluated include the Honouliuli Internment Camp, Sand Island, the U.S. Immigration Station, Honolulu Police Department, and Honolulu Military Police Station on O‘ahu; the Kilauea Military Camp, Waiākea Prison, and the Hilo Independent Japanese

Language School on the island of Hawai‘i; Ha‘ikū Camp and Maui County Jail on Maui; the Kaunakakai Jail on Moloka‘i; the Lāna‘i City Jail on Lāna‘i; and the Kalāheo Stockade, Waimea Jail, Wailua Jail, Lihū‘e Plantation Gymnasium, and Kaua‘i County Courthouse on Kaua‘i.

## Study Process and Public Involvement

### PUBLIC SCOPING

The NPS initiated public scoping for this study in February 2011. The scoping process included meetings with agencies, elected officials and organizations, public meetings and workshops, newsletters, a web page, and written public comments. These sources were used to identify the issues, significant resources, ideas for alternatives, and impact topics to be considered for environmental analysis.

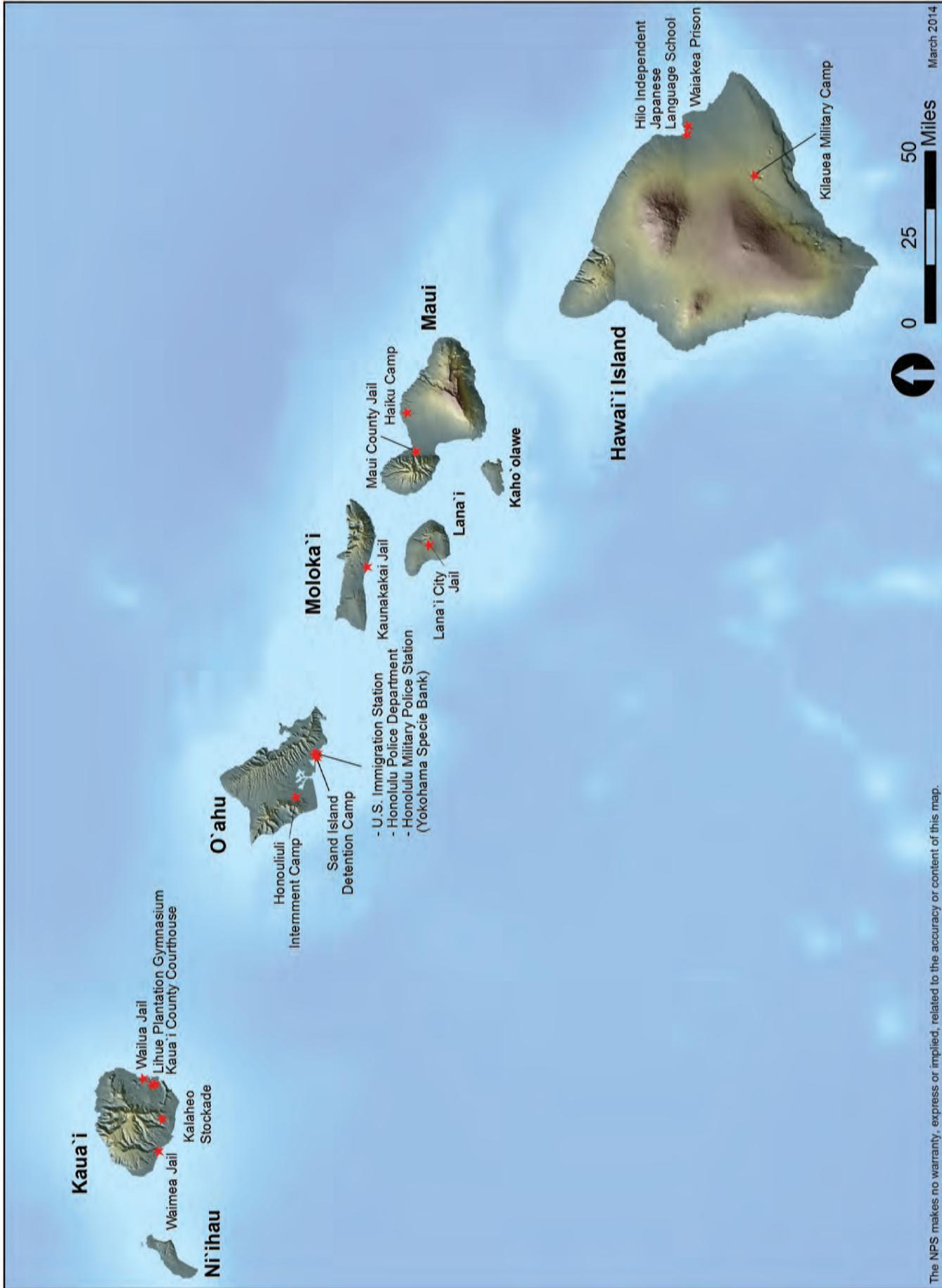
In February and March 2011, the study team held a series of public scoping meetings on the six main islands in Hawai‘i. The meetings were held in Waipahu, Kailua-Kona, Hilo, Kaunakakai, Lāna‘i City, Kahului, Lihū‘e, and Honolulu. The meetings were attended by more than 100 people who provided comments on the scope of the study and information about the internment sites. Additional input was gathered through meetings and conversations with various individuals, agencies, organizations, cities, and local, state and federal elected officials. The NPS received comments via written letters and through e-mail.

The comment period extended to June 1, 2011, 30 days after publication of the notice of scoping in the *Federal Register*.

### DRAFT REPORT

The National Park Service (NPS) released the *Honouliuli Gulch and Associated Sites Draft Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment* (draft study report/EA) on May 8, 2014. The public comment period was open from May 8 to July 15, 2014.

The NPS announced the release of the draft study report, public comment period, and public meetings through press releases. The NPS sent study reports to agencies, organizations, government representatives, and stakeholders. Paper and e-newsletters were sent to approximately 800 contacts. The project was launched on the NPS Planning, Environment, and Public Comment (PEPC) website and project website ([www.nps.gov/pwro/honouliuli](http://www.nps.gov/pwro/honouliuli)). These websites provided downloadable versions of the draft study report/EA, background information about the study, and an online form to receive public comments. The public was invited to submit comments by mail, e-mail, fax, online, at public workshops, and during an online public meeting.



The NPS makes no warranty, express or implied, related to the accuracy or content of this map.

**Internment sites in Hawaii during World War II.**

In May and June 2014, the study team held a series of public meetings to present the draft study report and receive comments. The meetings were held in Kapolei, Honolulu, Līhu‘e , Kaunakakai, Kahului, Lāna‘i City, and Hilo. The public meetings in the Hawaiian Islands and the online public meeting were attended by 256 people.

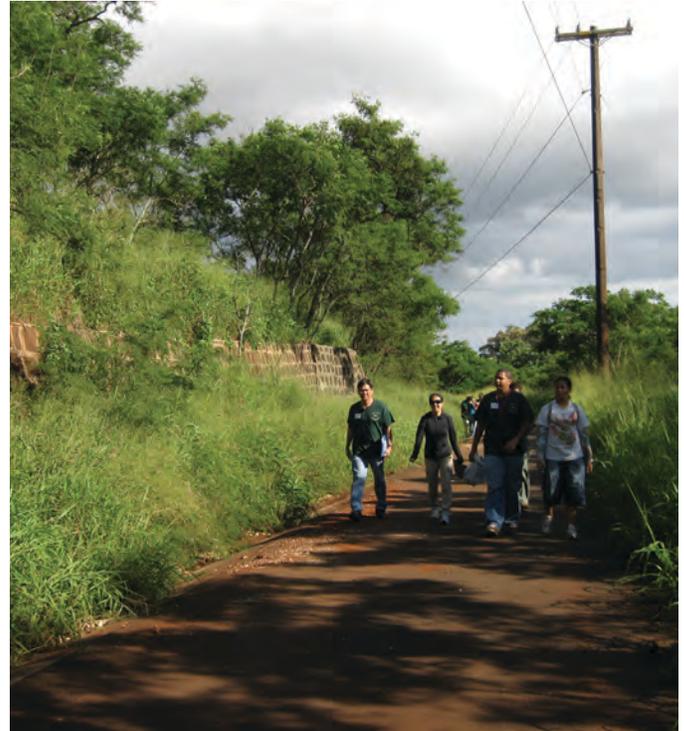
## PUBLIC COMMENT SUMMARY

The NPS received comments from over 3,100 individuals, agencies, elected officials, and organizations. Approximately 95% of the comments were submitted as a result of an organized campaign initiated by the National Parks Conservation Association in support of alternative B, which proposes the designation of Honouliuli Internment Camp as a unit of the national park system. Sixty-four individual comments were submitted via written letters, comment forms, e-mail, and through the PEPC online comment system.

The vast majority of the individual public comments also supported alternative B, the designation of Honouliuli Internment Camp as a unit of the national park system. Commenters overwhelmingly cited the need to preserve the story of Hawai‘i’s World War II internment history and ensure protection of the site in perpetuity. Most wanted partners to be involved in the long-term care, interpretation, and public outreach for Honouliuli and the internment history in Hawai‘i. There were also comments about ensuring resource protection, additional historical information about the associated sites, concern

about public access to Honouliuli, and ideas for visitor use if Honouliuli Internment Camp is to become a unit of the NPS.

A public comment and response report summarizing comments received by the National Park Service during the public comment period is available on the study website at [www.nps.gov/pwro/honouliuli](http://www.nps.gov/pwro/honouliuli).



**Above:** Honouliuli Day of Remembrance, 2011, organized by the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai‘i. **Below:** Public meeting following the release of the draft study report, Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai‘i, May 2014. Photos: NPS.



**Above:** Honouliuli mess hall exterior, sketch by Dan T. Nishikawa, June 1943. Courtesy Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai'i.

**Below:** The foundation of the mess hall in 2013. Photo: NPS **Opposite:** Entry, former administration building, U.S. Immigration Station, 2013. Photo: NPS.

# FINDINGS

## Four Criteria for Evaluating Potential Additions to the National Park System

The National Park System New Area Studies Act and NPS *Management Policies* establish the basic process for evaluating potential new additions to the national park system. According to NPS *Management Policies*, a proposed addition to the national park system will receive a favorable recommendation from the NPS only if it meets all of the following criteria for inclusion:

- 1 It possesses nationally significant natural or cultural resources.
- 2 It is a suitable addition to the system.
- 3 It is a feasible addition to the system.
- 4 There is a need for direct NPS management, instead of alternative protection by other public agencies or the private sector.

National Park Service management alternatives are developed for study areas that meet all four of the criteria for inclusion, as listed above. The following section explains how the NPS, in consultation with scientists, scholars, and other experts, found that all four criteria were satisfied in the *Honouliuli Gulch and Associated Sites Special Resource Study*.

### 1 EVALUATION OF NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

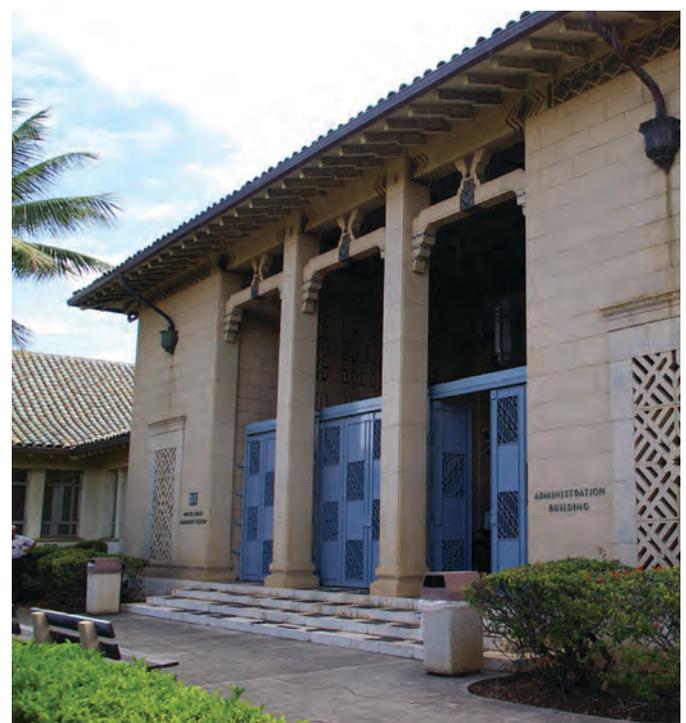
The NPS has determined that the internment and incarceration of Japanese Americans and others during World War II on the mainland and in Hawai‘i are nationally significant events that shape our understanding and commitment to civil liberties and the fair treatment of all citizens, regardless of race. By identifying the commonalities and distinctions between mainland and Hawai‘i stories, this study concludes that the internment in Hawai‘i is of national significance, distinct from the mainland incarceration. Through it, we are able to more fully understand the abrogation of civil liberties that occurred in the U.S. and its territories.

The NPS has determined that two sites are nationally significant under the National Park Service New Area Studies Act criteria: the Honouliuli Internment Camp and the U.S. Immigration Station.

The Honouliuli Internment Camp was located in Honouliuli Gulch, west of Waipahu, on the island of O‘ahu. Opened in 1943, the Honouliuli Internment Camp was the last, largest, and longest-used World War II confinement site in Hawai‘i. The camp was built to intern Japanese and European Americans, Japanese and European resident aliens, and POWs captured in military operations during World War II. The internment camp held 320 internees, mostly second-generation Japanese Americans, but also Japanese, German, and Italian nationals. It was also the largest prisoner of war camp in Hawai‘i, incarcerating nearly 4,000 individuals. Recent archeological surveys have resulted in the identification of over 130 archeological features. Protected by its isolated location amidst agricultural lands and nearly hidden by dense vegetation for 60 years, Honouliuli

Internment Camp appears to offer the greatest potential to preserve resources and interpret the history of the WWII internment.

The U.S. Immigration Station, located on Ala Moana Boulevard in Honolulu, is nationally significant as the location where all Hawai‘i internees were processed or temporarily incarcerated after the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Unlike most of the other internment sites in Hawai‘i that only served local, short-term needs, the U.S. Immigration Station had a broad, statewide role over an extended period. It served as a temporary internment location, but also as a center of legal administration.





## 2 EVALUATION OF SUITABILITY

This study concludes that the Honouliuli Internment Camp and the U.S. Immigration Station, as described in the draft study report, are suitable for inclusion in the national park system, based upon an evaluation of the sites' resources and their relative quality, character, and rarity. The Honouliuli Internment Camp and the U.S. Immigration Station contain themes and resources not found in any national park unit or comparably managed area.

## 3 EVALUATION OF FEASIBILITY

The study concludes that Honouliuli Internment Camp is feasible as an addition to the national park system if public access to the site can be secured. Current land use, ownership patterns, and zoning associated with Honouliuli Internment Camp would not conflict with management of a national park unit. Primary resources associated with the camp are located on property owned by the Monsanto Company, which has expressed interest in donating the property to the NPS for establishment of a national park unit. Surrounding lands are currently in agricultural use, which is compatible with the camp's historic setting. However, feasibility is conditional on securing public access to the site. As current access is primarily over unpaved agricultural roads, improvements would be needed to accommodate access by the general public. An appropriate boundary configuration would include the historic site and would allow for access and visitor facilities.

The study concludes that the U.S. Immigration Station is not feasible as an addition to the national park system because of existing uses by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the State of Hawai'i, Department of Public Health. If the facilities were no longer needed by federal or state agencies, additional analysis would be needed to determine the feasibility of management options and associated costs.

## 4 NEED FOR NPS MANAGEMENT

The study concludes that there is a need for NPS management of the Honouliuli Internment Camp in partnership with others to fully protect resources and to enhance visitor appreciation of the nationally significant resources and important stories associated with the site. The incorporation of Honouliuli Internment Camp into the national park system would offer a visitor experience that allows the broadest understanding of the resources and stories relating to the internment of Japanese Americans and European Americans in Hawai'i during World War II.

## ALTERNATIVES ANALYZED

Two alternatives were analyzed in the *Honouliuli Gulch and Associated Sites Draft Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment*. The alternatives are based on the purpose and need for the project and are consistent with existing laws and NPS policy.

### Alternative A: Continuation of Current Management (No Action Alternative)

Sites, organizations, and programs significant to the internment history in Hawai'i would continue to be operated independently by existing landowners, agencies, or organizations without additional NPS management or assistance other than what is currently available through existing authorities and grant programs.

### Alternative B: Honouliuli National Historic Site or National Monument—A New Unit of the National Park System

Congress would establish Honouliuli National Historic Site as a new unit of the national park system. Alternatively, a national monument managed by the

National Park Service could be established. The national historic site or national monument would include the historic site of the Honouliuli Internment Camp and would allow for access and visitor facilities. The National Park Service would preserve the site and interpret the internment of Japanese Americans and European Americans in Hawai'i during World War II. The national historic site or monument would be supported by operational capacity at World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument, Pearl Harbor. The National Park Service could respond to requests to provide technical assistance for the preservation and interpretation of other sites, features, and stories related to internment in Hawai'i during World War II.

**Opposite top:** Loose ground shells made at Honouliuli by Dan T. Nishikawa. **Opposite middle:** Monkeypod tray carved at Honouliuli by Kiyoshi Ito. **Opposite bottom:** Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai'i volunteer Jane Kurahara speaks with a reporter during a visit to the new Honouliuli National Monument. **Below:** Honouliuli mess hall interior, sketch by Dan T. Nishikawa, April 1943. All photos: Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai'i.



# THE SELECTED ALTERNATIVE

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## National Historic Site or National Monument—A New Unit of the National Park System

The recommendations encompassed in the selected alternative are the same as those identified and analyzed in alternative B in the environmental assessment, with the exception of modifications made as a result of information and comments derived from public review of the draft study and environmental assessment, as follows:

- The proposed national historic site or monument boundary has been reduced at the request of the University of Hawai‘i—West O‘ahu. Discussions between the NPS and the University of Hawai‘i have identified approaches to public access that do not require inclusion of University of Hawai‘i land in an NPS boundary at this time. The University of Hawai‘i is committed to working with the NPS on granting access to the site over university lands should a national park unit be established. Future road access could be added to the national historic site or monument boundary once a more permanent road alignment has been determined.
- Minor modifications have also been made to address concerns regarding universal access to the site, potential partnerships, and technical assistance opportunities.

The above modifications would not constitute a change in environmental impacts beyond what was analyzed in the environmental assessment.

The selected alternative would establish Honouliuli National Historic Site as a new unit of the national park system. Alternatively, a national monument managed by the National Park Service could be established. The national historic site or national monument would include the historic site of the Honouliuli Internment Camp and adjacent lands that would allow for access and visitor facilities. In collaboration with partners, the National Park Service would preserve the site and interpret the internment of Japanese Americans and European Americans in Hawai‘i during World War II. The national historic site or monument would be supported by operational capacity at World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument, Pearl Harbor. The National Park Service could respond to requests to provide technical assistance for the preservation and interpretation of other sites, features, and stories related to internment in Hawai‘i during World War II.

## PROPOSED AREA

The Honouliuli National Historic Site or National Monument would total approximately 155 acres. The historic Honouliuli Internment Camp and the adjacent overlook parcel (totaling approximately 123 acres) would be acquired by the NPS through a donation by the Monsanto Company. Additional Monsanto-owned lands (31.5 acres) with related resources could be protected through conservation easements, land transfer, or other measures at Monsanto’s discretion. All private property rights would be respected.

The University of Hawai‘i has committed to providing NPS with public access to Honouliuli, initially through granting the NPS a right of entry over existing roads from the west. The University of Hawai‘i is currently undergoing planning efforts for its lands adjacent to Honouliuli. This process, and subsequent planning by the NPS should a national park unit be established, may identify a new road alignment for public access. Once a desired road alignment for public access has been determined, this road alignment could be included in the national historic site or national monument through a boundary adjustment. This would allow the National Park Service to expend funds on the development and maintenance of the access road.

Three parcels owned by the City and County of Honolulu Board of Water Supply (totaling 0.6 acres) would be inholdings within the proposed area and would remain under current ownership and management. The communications facilities (non-contributing features within the historic site) would not be included in the proposed boundary.

## MANAGEMENT

The NPS would have direct management responsibility for the Honouliuli National Historic Site or National Monument including: 1) interpretation and education associated with the Honouliuli Internment Camp and its resources, including the development of interpretive media and programs; 2) preservation and resource management for the historic site; and 3) operational facilities and infrastructure such as roads, restrooms, and trails.

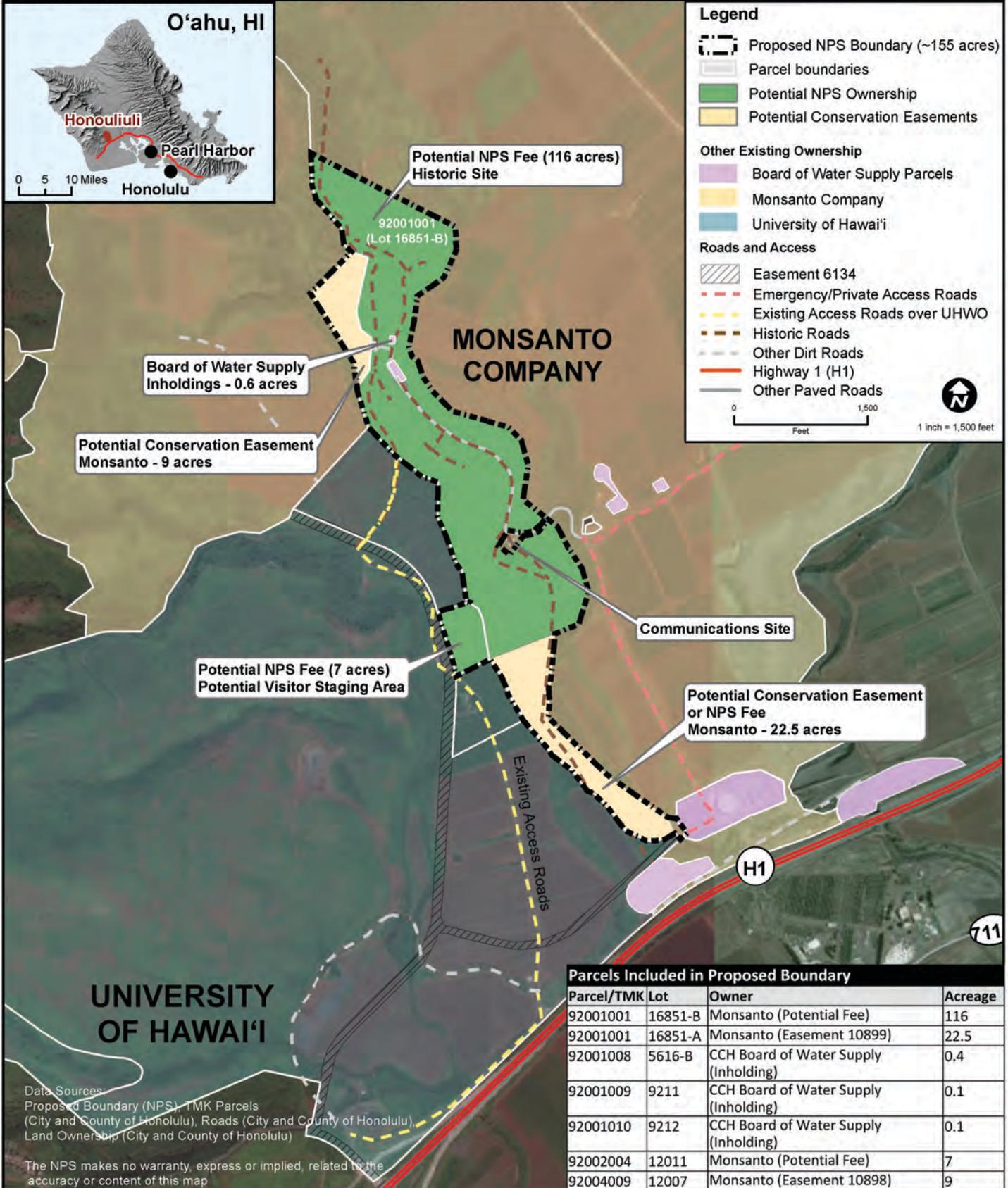
## RESOURCE PROTECTION

NPS staff would protect and preserve resources related to Honouliuli Internment Camp. Management plans would guide appropriate historic preservation

# Honouliuli Gulch and Associated Sites Special Resource Study

Alternative B (Selected Alternative):

Proposed Boundary, Honouliuli National Historic Site or Monument



Data Sources:  
 Proposed Boundary (NPS), TMK Parcels (City and County of Honolulu), Roads (City and County of Honolulu), Land Ownership (City and County of Honolulu)

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National Park Service  
 Produced by the Pacific West Regional Office  
 San Francisco, CA

October 5, 2014

documentation and treatments. As described below, there are opportunities to partner with local institutions and organizations in the protection of resources.

## VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Visitors would have the opportunity to learn about Honouliuli Internment Camp, World War II internment in Hawai'i, martial law, civil liberties, and peace and reconciliation through a wide variety of interpretive and educational programs onsite and at offsite locations. Interpretation would be accessible and relevant to diverse audiences and multiple generations. Virtual visitor experiences would be explored so that people could learn about and experience Honouliuli and related sites without actually visiting the sites. Programs could be provided by NPS rangers, partners, and volunteers. Information could be presented in multiple languages.

## PARTNERSHIPS

Other entities, specifically the University of Hawai'i—West O'ahu and the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai'i, have completed significant work to document, preserve, and interpret the Honouliuli Internment Camp and the larger history of internment in Hawai'i during World War II. The NPS would seek to maintain these partnerships for future management of the Honouliuli National Historic Site or Monument. In addition, the NPS would explore, develop, and maintain new partnerships for the preservation and interpretation of Honouliuli Internment Camp and related sites, features, and stories in Hawai'i.

There are substantial opportunities for partnerships related to Honouliuli National Historic Site or Monument with public agencies, educational institutions, nonprofit entities, and individuals. Potential partnership projects could include the development of educational programs, development of facilities, resource stewardship activities such as preservation of historic features and vegetation clearing, and research projects. Partnerships could also include shared facilities for interpretation, curatorial storage, operations, and maintenance.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

World War II-era internment and incarceration sites in Hawai'i other than Honouliuli Internment Camp would continue to be owned and managed by their respective public and private owners. The associated sites illustrate the broad-reaching effects of internment on the six major islands in Hawai'i and are valuable in accurately interpreting this history.

Upon request, the NPS could work cooperatively with associated site owners and managers to explore opportunities for interpretation and/or preservation of the associated sites. Any request for technical assistance related to the associated sites would be voluntary on the part of the landowner.

Where appropriate, the NPS could also conduct research and respond to requests for assistance to related sites that have yet to be identified.

## OPERATIONS

### Staffing

Honouliuli National Historic Site or Monument would be managed through World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument at Pearl Harbor, given its close proximity and related history. Some staff positions at World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument would be shared. However, management of the site would require additional staff as funding became available. A management plan would identify priorities, management emphases, and required staffing for a 15 to 20 year timeframe.

Based on comparisons of staffing levels for existing national historic sites of similar scale and management models, the following types of staff would be recommended:

- Site manager
- Cultural resource specialist
- Interpretive specialist
- Interpretive ranger (2)
- Law enforcement ranger
- Maintenance (2)
- Exotic plant management technician

Positions could be permanent, temporary, or seasonal. In addition, partner organizations could provide staff or volunteers, with types and numbers dependent upon the functions provided.

## OPERATIONAL AND VISITOR FACILITIES

Comprehensive management planning would guide the development of facilities for Honouliuli National Historic Site or National Monument. Facilities would be needed to support public access, circulation, orientation, and learning about the history of internment in Hawai'i. The 7-acre overlook site could serve as a visitor staging area with ample space to provide for parking, visitor drop-off, interpretive features, and restrooms. The site is located just outside of the historic camp and offers views to Pearl Harbor, downtown Honolulu, and Diamond Head. Within the gulch, visitor facilities would be minimal to preserve the site's historic integrity. Facilities might include trails, interpretive waysides, primitive roads, and vault toilets. Implementation planning would also explore opportunities for persons of all abilities to access and experience Honouliuli Internment Camp.

Currently there is no public access to Honouliuli Internment Camp. Rights of access would be required to provide public access to the 7-acre overlook parcel and the historic site. Existing roads would require considerable improvement to accommodate visitor

access. As noted above, the University of Hawai'i has indicated its commitment to working with the National Park Service with regard to providing public access on existing and future roads through its lands.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHA) estimated construction costs for public and administrative access using existing road alignments would range from \$3 to 20 million. This dollar amount would also include parking and turnaround areas for buses. The higher end of the range would be incurred if additional reconstruction or realignment is necessary for road improvements. Costs would need to be reevaluated after a formal site survey and through completion of a comprehensive management plan.

Shuttle or bus service from either World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument or UHWO was also evaluated by the FHA. Costs to operate a bus connection from World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument three times per week were estimated at \$25,000 to 30,000 annually. Costs to operate a bus or shuttle from University of Hawai'i—West O'ahu twice daily were estimated at \$91,000 to 112,000 annually.

NPS management of a national historic site at Honouliuli Gulch would be funded through federal appropriations as part of the annual NPS budget and through potential partners and grants. The national historic site or monument could share administrative, visitor, and operational facilities with World War II Valor in the

Pacific National Monument or partner entities. Non-federal entities would continue to be eligible for the grants through the Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program for preservation, interpretation, and documentation projects associated with Honouliuli Internment Camp.

Based on the size and scope of this site, and the types of services and assistance proposed, the annual cost of NPS operations for the national historic site could be expected to be \$400,000 to \$750,000. The estimated operational budget would primarily fund NPS staff, programs, projects, and outreach.

Specific costs would be reevaluated in subsequent, more detailed planning for the unit. Planning would consider facility and site design, detailed identification of resource protection needs, and changing visitor expectations. Actual costs to the NPS would vary depending on timing and implementation and contributions by partners and volunteers. It is assumed that the long-range financial needs of Honouliuli National Historic Site or Monument would not just rely upon federally appropriated funds. A variety of other public and private funding sources could be sought by the NPS to assist in implementation efforts. Other NPS units have successfully found partners to help with funding major projects, and some of the costs associated with actions in the alternatives may prove to be less expensive if donated materials, labor, and other support can be secured.



Aerial view of Honouliuli Gulch looking south, showing both Monsanto lands (left) and University of Hawai'i—West O'ahu lands (right). Board of Water Supply facilities are visible in the foreground: Photo: Monsanto Company.

# ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Before taking an action, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires federal agencies to identify a range of alternatives for that action and to analyze the potential environmental impacts of that action, including any potential adverse environmental effects that cannot be avoided if the proposed action is implemented. The NPS prepared an environmental assessment (EA) for the *Honouliuli Gulch and Associated Sites Special Resource Study* to identify and analyze the potential environmental and socioeconomic consequences of each of the alternatives considered in the study.

The NPS evaluated the environmental consequences of alternatives A and B on the following topics: cultural resources, biological resources, recreation use and visitor experience, socioeconomics, land use, and water resources.

## Environmentally Preferred Alternative

The “environmentally preferred” alternative is the course of action that would best protect, preserve and enhance historic, cultural and natural resources, and that would cause the least damage to the biological and physical environment. The environmentally preferred alternative is not the same as an agency’s “preferred” or “most effective and efficient” alternative. The NPS has determined that the selected alternative, Alternative B: Honouliuli National Historic Site or Monument—A Unit of the National Park System, would be the environmentally preferable alternative because it would protect the nationally significant cultural resources and natural resources and provide opportunities for visitors to learn about the history and experience of Japanese American and European American incarceration during World War II.

A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was completed for this document. The FONSI also contains a summary of public comments on the draft study report and can be found at <http://www.nps.gov/pwro/honouliuli>.



**Above:** The remains of a trash incinerator in the POW camp. **Middle:** Volunteers excavating a laundry building slab in the guard camp. **Below:** Mapping a guard tower foundation discovered by the UHWO archeological field school. Photos: Jeffery Burton. **Opposite:** Senator Mazie Hirono, NPS Deputy Director Peggy O’Dell, Secretary Sally Jewell, and Governor David Ige at the Honouliuli Dedication, March 2015. Photo: Stanley Chun, Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai’i.

## NEXT STEPS

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Transmittal of the final study report to Congress officially completes the special resource study process. Implementation of the selected alternative would require Congressional legislation.

### Honouliuli National Monument

Honouliuli National Monument is the fifth site in the national park system associated with the incarceration of Japanese Americans, joining Manzanar National Historic Site in California, Minidoka National Historic Site in Idaho, Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial in Washington State, and the Tule Lake Unit of World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument in California.

Honouliuli National Monument is a new national park unit without formal services and programs at this time. In the coming months and years, you will see more visitor opportunities, interpretive and educational programs, and notices regarding the new monument. Honouliuli National Monument is managed by staff of the National Park Service Pacific West Region. To contact the new national monument or to participate in other planned

events, please consult the information on the back page of this newsletter.

As called for in the proclamation, the National Park Service will develop a general management plan to provide long-term guidance for the monument. It will include the identification of visitor services needed at the site, measures to preserve the historic resources, and opportunities to interpret the story of internment in Hawai'i during World War II. Through the planning process the NPS will explore opportunities to partner with other sites and organizations involved in research and education efforts related to World War II internment in Hawai'i. The NPS will also engage stakeholders and the public in the planning process.

Access, visitor services, interpretation, education, and outreach programs are planned and under development. At this time, to learn more about social justice issues in Hawai'i, Honouliuli, and related internment sites in Hawai'i please visit the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai'i (<http://www.jcch.com/>) or the King Kamehameha V Judiciary History Center (<http://www.jhchawaii.net/>) located at the Hawai'i Supreme Court Building in downtown Honolulu.





**National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior**

Honouliuli Gulch and Associated Sites SRS  
Park Planning & Environmental Compliance  
909 First Avenue, 5th Floor  
Seattle, WA 98104

**HOW TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE FINAL STUDY REPORT  
AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

*This document presents a summary of the final Honouliuli Gulch and Associated Sites Special Resource Study. The final study report, including the draft report and environmental assessment, errata, and the Finding of No Significant Impact, is posted on the project website at:*

<http://www.nps.gov/pwro/honouliuli>

*A public comment summary and NPS responses to comments are also available on the website. For a printed copy of the final report and errata, please contact us.*

**To obtain a printed copy of the study report, contact:**

**Mail:** National Park Service  
Honouliuli Gulch and Associated Sites SRS  
Park Planning & Environmental Compliance  
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**Honouliuli Gulch and  
Associated Sites  
SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY**

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